The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud arise. *Dry.*
They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *froth*; and after that *froth* has stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the surfaces of the several bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white, with a perfect whiteness. *Newton's Opt.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting the loose *froth* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great rage threw a spunge at it, all besmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.
Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tusf. Husb.*

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume; to generate spume.
He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

FRO'THILY. *adv.* [from *frothy*.]
1. With foam; with spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *adj.* [from *froth*.]
1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.
The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*
Behold a *frothy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*
2. Soft; not solid; wasting.
Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them *frothy*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling.
What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of discourse that commonly attends these pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification, to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange, Fable* 185.
Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by falconers for a distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner and Ainsworth.*

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in contempt.
Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant.* 4.
Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an overstaring *frounced* head. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*
Thus, night, oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till civil suited morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FRO'UZY. *adj.* [A cant word.] Dim; fœtid; musty.
Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps.
When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *adj.* [ꝼnampeapb, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry; perverse: the contrary to *toward*.
The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me so delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the way. *Sidney.*
She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakespeare.*
Whose ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths. *Prov.* ii. 15.
Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon, Essay* 25.
'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be sooner quieted by fear than by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*
They help or occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly; perversely.
I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Is.* lvii. 17.

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *froward*.] Peevishness; perverseness.
How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South's Sermons.*
We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and *frowardness* of age. *Addis. Cato.*

FRO'WER. *n. s.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.
A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a fawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tusf. Husb.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French, to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern.
Say that she *frowns*; I'll say, she looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakespeare.*
They chuse their magistrate;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.
——Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*
The wood,
Whose shady horrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below. *Pope.*

FROWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.
Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

FRO'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frown*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.
What, look'd he *frowningly*?
—A count'nance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shak. Ham.*

FRO'WY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it *frouzy*.
But if they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze*.
Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despair; but his armour so naturally representing ice, and all his furniture so lively answering thereto, as yet did I never see any thing that pleased me better. *Sidney, b. ii.*
How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town devour'd:
What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea. *Dryden's Æn.*
Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the North. *Dryd. Ovid.*
A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire.
*Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.
Who this profess,
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.* *Pope.*

FRU'CTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainf.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilise.
The legal levies the sovereign raises, are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
Where e'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.
It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befall men in this present life. *Hooker.*
Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.
That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii.*

FRU'CTUOUS. *adj.* [*fructueux*, Fr. from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.
Here to the sight
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound! *Phillips.*

FRU'GAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.
If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
*Frugal* of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drizling day. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

FRU'GALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.
Mean time young Pasimond his marriage press'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

FRUGA'LITY. *n. s.* [*frugalité*, French; *frugalitas*, Latin.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.
As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink *Bacon.*
*Frugality* and bounty too,
Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you *Waller.*
In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

FRU'GIFEROUS. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainf.*

FRUIT. *n. s.* [*fructus*, Latin; *fruyth*, Welsh; *fruit*, French.]
1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained
The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholsome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.
By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*
See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*
3. Production.
The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness, and truth. *Ez.* v. 9.
4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.
Can'st thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swol'n bellies shall enlarge their *fruit*. *Sandys.*
5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.
What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity? *Swift.*
Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*
6. The effect or consequence of any action.
She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she was pale, when she remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*
They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Prov.* i. 31.
If I live in the flesh, this is the *fruit* of my labour. *Philip.* i:

FRU'ITAGE. *n. s.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.
In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*
What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

FRU'ITBEARER. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *bearer*.] That which produces fruit.
Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FRU'ITBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit.
By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not. *Mort. Husbandry.*

FRU'ITERER. *n. s.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in fruit.
I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p.* ii.
Walnuts the *fruit'rer*'s hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

FRU'ITERY. *n. s.* [*fruiterie*, French.]
1. Fruit collectively taken.
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *Phillips.*
2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full*.]
1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.
If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual absence. *Sidney, b.* ii.
2. Actually bearing fruit.
Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shakesp.*
3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.
Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature *fruitful*:
Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the damsels *fruitful*. *Gay's Preface to the What d'ye Call it.*
4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.
While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRU'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]
1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.
How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space, did *fruitfully* unite. *Roscommon.*
2. Plenteously; abundantly.
You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shakesp.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fruitful*.]
1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.
Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
2. The quality of being prolifick.
The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd. Ovid.*
3. Exuberant abundance
The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

FRUITGRO'VES. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *groves*.] Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.
The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*? *Pope's Odyssey, b.* iv.

FRUITION. *n. s.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.
Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation. *Hooker, b.* i.
I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;
'Till by *fruition*, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granv.*

FRU'ITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment.
To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit*.]
1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.
The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless*. *Raleigh's History.*
2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.
O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so *fruitless* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*
Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;
*Fruitless* to me, though fruit be here t' excess. *Milt. P. L.*
3. Without offspring.
Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FRU'ITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.
After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.
Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the priestess by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *time*.] The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRU'ITTREE. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *tree*.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.
Lady,